COTTON CHATS

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

COTTON CHATS

TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE MASS.

No. 243. JUNE, 1923

A LITTLE PIECE OF STEEL ON EACH WARP THREAD

Did you ever stop to consider the importance of a good Drop Wire, the little piece of steel hung on each warp thread in your Northrop loom?

Every warp thread passes through one Drop Wire and rubs against two other wires, those on either side.

This contact between each warp thread and three Drop Wires is constant for the entire length of each warp thread in the loom.

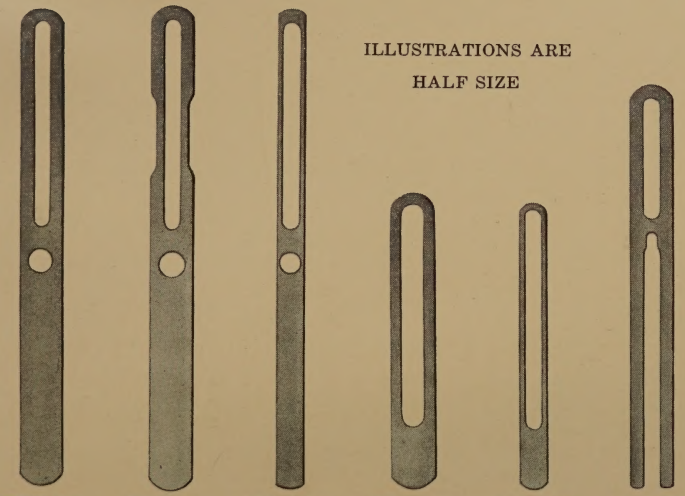
As the warp moves through the loom there is chafing of the thread—first, because each wire rests upon the thread drawn through its eye; and second, because the forward movement of the warp and the vertical vibration of the wires cause the thread and the wires on either side to rub against each other.

A Drop Wire is made of ribbon steel fashioned on a punching machine.

The best punching process known, with machines and dies kept in the best possible condition, leaves a burred and jagged edge to the several holes and cuts in the wire. These burrs are seldom visible to the naked eye. They

WSM 3337 Heddle Multiple Steel Harness

WSM 632 Heddle Double Steel Harness



ILLUSTRATIONS ARE HALF SIZE

WSM 2545 WSM 3607 WSM 2549 WSM 9167 WSM 9393 WSM 9411

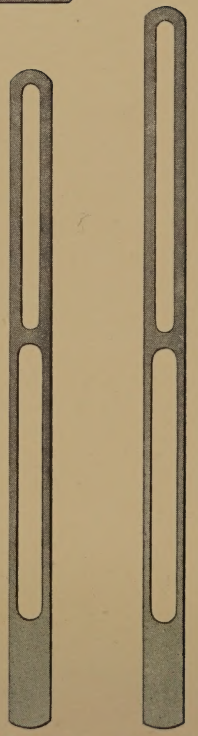
SINGLE THREAD DROP WIRES

Pattern Numbers of Drop Wires shown here are for Wires .008 in. thick. Similar Wires are made .012 in., .020 in. and .030 in. thick.

All Drop Wires are also made with proper punched holes for use in American Warp Drawing Machine.

Pattern Numbers of Drop Wires change for various thicknesses and for Wires punched for Drawing Machines.

Besides Standard sizes, we make many special Drop Wires.



WSM 631 WSM 1211

DOUBLE THREAD DROP WIRES

may be discovered by touch by drawing the wire between the thumb and finger. The jagged character of the edge may be seen only under the microscope, but often may be detected by running the thumbnail across the edge of the eye or slots.

To finish these holes and edges to reduce the chafing of the yarn to the absolutely possible minimum has been the object of our research and manufacturing departments during the thirty years we have been making Warp Stop Motions and Drop Wires.

HOW DROP WIRES ARE MADE

It is comparatively easy to produce a Drop Wire that will pass the test of thumb and finger touch. Punching and a limited amount of flat grinding will do this. So made, Drop Wires will reduce loom production until they have been polished by your warps.

The methods used in making Draper Mirror Drop Wires are designed to insure maximum loom production even when the wires are new.

After punching, the wires are rattled in sawdust to remove all oil used in punching.

The next process is the grinding of the thread hole, bar slot and punched edges to remove all burrs and give the proper beveled and polished edges. This is done by skilled operatives with rapidly revolving emery sticks and ingenious devices to regulate the bevel. Both the skill of the workman and our specially-designed machines contribute to satisfactory results in this process.

Inspection of each individual wire follows this process.

After inspection the wires are placed in comparatively small compartments in our large rattling machines and rattled with specially prepared grinding and polishing chips for six days continuously. The compartments are opened and the condition of the wires examined every day.

Each lot of wires undergoes further inspection when removed from these rattlers. The final process of the

finishing polish requires another day of rattling, this time with an entirely different mixture of rattling chips that give the smooth, soft polish characteristic of Mirror Drop Wires.

Although we make two million Drop Wires a week, each and every wire has the same careful attention and inspection.

For those who want a Drop Wire that is rust proof, we copper-finish the wire without extra charge. This copper finish is put on after all the above processes have been completed.

DROP WIRES AND PRODUCTION

Every-day experience in the mills which we have supplied with Drop Wires during the past thirty years has taught us that it is impossible to make a Drop Wire too good.

Early Drop Wires were polished by the warp. What that did to the warp taught us and hundreds of mills that anything less than the best is too expensive in lost production to be considered at all.

Production is the test. Figure it as you please—percentage for the mill, per loom or per weaver. Whatever contributes to increased production means better profits, better equipment to meet modern competition. Whatever lessens production reduces profits, handicaps the mill in the industrial race and makes dissatisfied employes—an important consideration today.

If every warp thread, from the time the loom starts until the run is completed, chafes against three Drop Wires, can you afford to have any Drop Wire but the nearest approach to perfection you can obtain?

The difference in cost between our Drop Wires and an inferior make may look sizable to your buyer.

Figure the difference in cost per loom and see if you can afford to polish your Drop Wires with your warp.

COTTON CHATS

TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE MASS.

No. 244. JULY—AUGUST, 1923

DOES YOUR RING SPINNING GIVE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION?

Because there have been no radical or out-standing inventions in ring spinning during the past 30 years—such changes, we mean, as the Sawyer and Rabbeth spindle, which caused the scrapping of everything that proceeded them, or those that have revolutionized weaving since the advent of the Northrop loom—many textile manufacturers have been content to get along with the spinning and spindles they have with a limited amount of annual replacement and periodical repairs.

Modern competition and its exactions in the way of reduction of industrial costs by every possible means make any disposition to let well enough alone a dangerous policy to be followed by the manufacturer who does not want suddenly to find himself outdistanced by his rivals in the industrial race.

The Spindle plays a most important part in ring spinning. Its possibilities and its condition absolutely measure your spinning production.

The whole story of its possibilities is not told by a test of a new spindle.

Its condition depends upon care, wear and ease of adjustment to offset the effects of wear.

During the past few years, our experts—co-workers and successors of those who led the Spindle improvements of the 70's and 80's—have produced devices that have added years to the life efficiency of our spindles by reducing the wear and by increasing the ease and range of adjustment to offset the effects of wear.

These improvements have come into increased use without very much publicity during the past half dozen years they have been on the market. They have long passed the experimental stage. They have been tried and proved.

WIRE-PACKED BOLSTER

Our Wire-Packed Bolster, the wire spring of which is specially wound with cushion projections, is proving a great improvement on the old type of bolster with wool packing. Time and use caused the wool packing to harden or flatten out, allowing the spindle to vibrate. This cannot happen with the wire-packed bolster. Spindle vibration comes only with the actual wearing of the bolster, and this is delayed and retarded by the better oil distribution effected by the wire packing.

The cost of repacking is eliminated. The wire packing lasts until the bolster wears out.

Our Adjustable Step, designed to take up the wear upon the Spindle and Bolster by dropping the Spindle and so restoring the proper relation between the taper of these two parts and preventing vibration, was a feature of our original 49D spindle, where both Bolster and Step were locked in the Base.

With our D2 spindle, a spring lock for the Step was introduced so that Bolster and Step might be taken out, adjusted and put back without danger of changing the adjustment. Only the Step was locked in the Base.

With the Wire-Packed Bolster, used in our Spindles of the D6 series, the locking key has been changed from the bottom of the Base to the top, where it locks the Bolster instead of the Step. This facilitates both removal and replacement and prevents change in adjustment except when purposely made.

Together the Wire-Packed Bolster and Adjustable Step have lengthened the productive life of the Spindle so that it is found doing satisfactory work after years of use. Under many conditions the extreme length of this life is yet to be determined.

The D6 Spindle, Rabbeth type, is similar in length and weight to the D2 spindle with the wool packing.

Where new Spindles complete with Bases are being purchased we generally recommend the D7 instead of the 49D or D2, or of the D6 which replaces either. It has a longer Base and longer bearing with a better taper. It requires a little more power, but is steadier. The D7 is similar in length and weight to the old D5.

For heavy package, in place of the old D4, the new spindle is the D8.

IMPROVED CENTRIFUGAL CLUTCH

Because of the increased use of the Feeler to meet the more exacting demands of the cloth market, the centrifugal clutch with its assurance of uniformity in the placing of the yarn on the bobbin is of growing importance to both the Spinner and Weaver.

The Nutting clutch is a very important improvement on this Spindle. The segments are now made with a lug at the bottom and are held in place by a collar forced into the whorl so that the tension of the spring behind the segments is taken by the lugs and collar rather than by the collar on the blade. This has greatly lengthened the life of the centrifugal clutch spindle and done away with the need of clutch repairs.

For a mill which desires to use the centrifugal clutch spindle for filling and a solid whorl for warp, we have the new Stimpson solid whorl to match the centrifugal whorl. This allows bobbins for warp and filling to have the same sized holes so that frames with combination builders and either whorl may be used temporarily to help out in case of special shortage of either warp or filling yarn.

AN EFFICIENT SPINDLE

An efficient Spindle meets three tests.

It must not vibrate.

It must stand the speed necessary to get the greatest production.

It must call for the smallest possible amount of power to drive it.

New Spindles of all makes now commonly sold, when properly set, meet the first two conditions.

Draper Spindles have always led in the small amount of power required.

New Spindles, however, do not tell the story.

How long will the Spindle run without vibrating from the effects of wear? What are the possibilities, when such vibration develops, of adjustment to offset the effects of this wear and restore the Spindle to good form?

A long series of competitive experimental tests and years of mill experience prove that Draper Spindles with their adjustable features lead undeniably and unqualifiedly.

The improved Wire-Packed Bolster and Adjustable Step reduce wear on both Spindle and Bolster, postpone the day of vibration, make adjustment easy when wear develops. They have added years to the life efficiency of the Spindle that has always led. They have reduced the cost of Spindle maintenance.

COTTON CHATS

TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE MASS.

No. 245. SEPTEMBER, 1923

HOPEDALE COMMUNITY HOUSE

GIFT OF GEORGE A. DRAPER

In this number of Cotton Chats we present a collection of pictures of the new Hopedale Community House and its appointments.

Designed to be the social and civic center of Hopedale residents and all Draper Corporation employes from towns around, this beautifully appointed Community house was planned and built to meet what the late George A. Draper felt was the most pressing unsatisfied requirement of the town where he was born, of which he had been a lifelong resident and for which he had an abiding love.

Made possible by his munificent gifts while still alive for the building and its endowment, it was approaching completion when his untimely and sudden death last February prevented his seeing the finished structure and being present at its opening in June.

It was in 1919 that Mr. Draper, who had often talked of the need in Hopedale of a proper community center, decided to meet that need at his own expense. He called

together seven leading citizens of the town and gave a general outline of his plan and what he was willing to do in the way of providing funds to make possible its consummation. These seven men, later the Trustees of Hopedale Community House, Inc., were Frank J. Dutcher, E. D. Bancroft, C. E. Nutting, W. I. Stimpson, C. F. Butterworth, E. A. Darling and Dana Osgood. Mr. Dutcher is president of the corporation, Mr. Darling secretary and Mr. Butterworth treasurer.

To these seven men Mr. Draper left the working out of the details of the plans and the determination of what town activities should be provided for in the new community home. They accepted their duties as a sacred trust and devoted more than two years to study of the work of similar institutions in all parts of the country and careful thought and discussion of the special requirements of our own people.

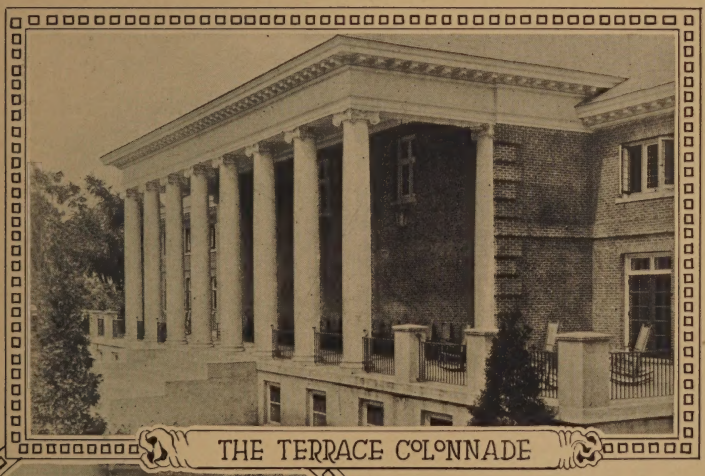
The plans for the building were made by Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., of Boston, and the contract was awarded early in 1922 to the Casper Ranger Construction Co. of Holyoke. Work was commenced that spring, and the building was turned over to the trustees at a simple formal opening on June 23 of this year, the keys being presented by Mrs. Helen Draper Taft, daughter of Mr. Draper, and received by Mr. Dutcher for the trustees.

The house has been open for use since August 1. The regular winter program of activities with gymnasium classes will begin October 1. These classes, open to men, women, boys and girls, will be under the direction of Robert E. Gourlie, recently of Newport, R. I., who has been appointed instructor and supervisor of the building.

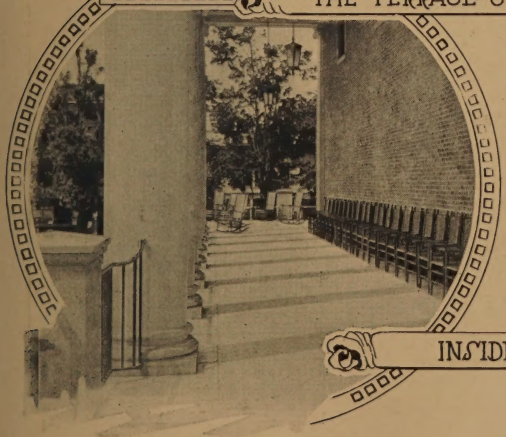
The House Committee is Wallace I. Stimpson, Dana Osgood and C. Fred Butterworth.

The pictures on succeeding pages show the excellent plan and splendid equipment of the building. The Banquet Hall is used also for gymnasium classes. It had not been equipped for this work when the pictures were taken.

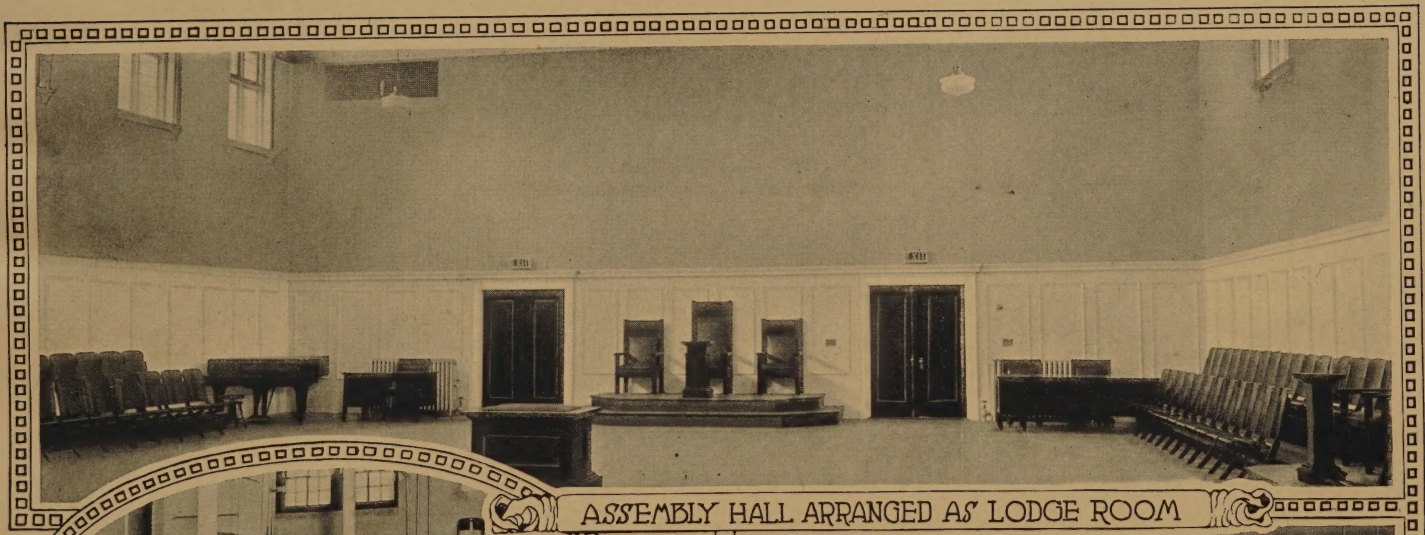
AS SEEN FROM THE TOWN HALL



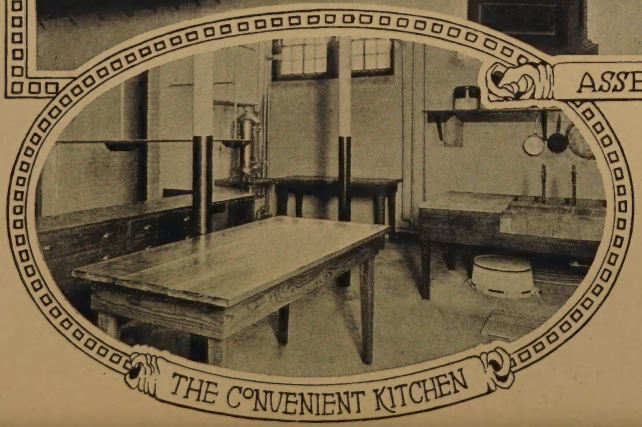
THE TERRACE COLONNADE



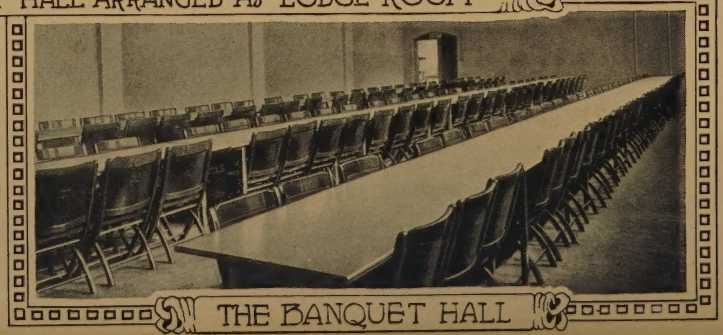
INSIDE THE COLONNADE



ASSEMBLY HALL ARRANGED AS LODGE ROOM

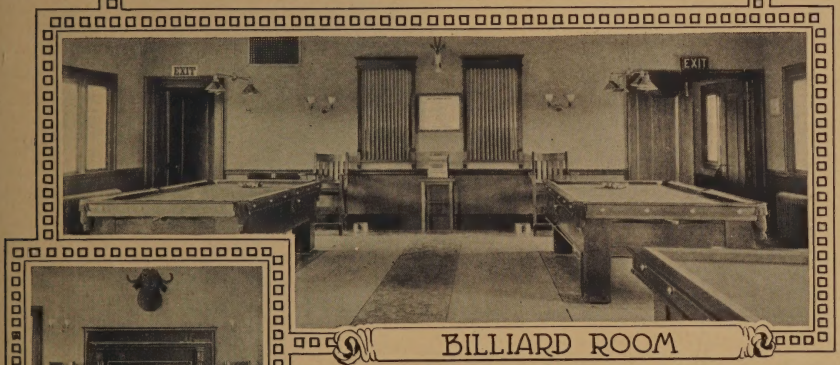


THE CONVENIENT KITCHEN



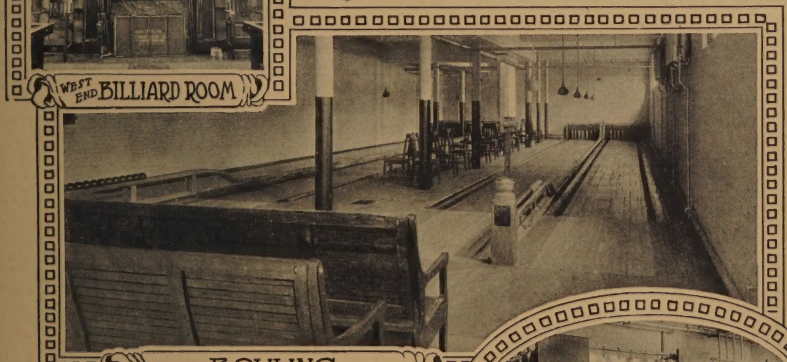
THE BANQUET HALL

SMOKING AND CARD ROOM

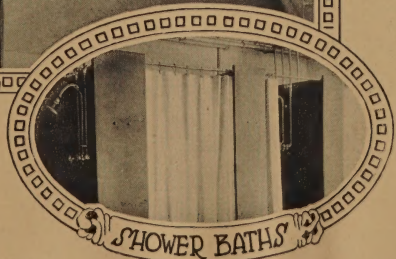


BILLIARD ROOM

WEST END BILLIARD ROOM



BOWLING

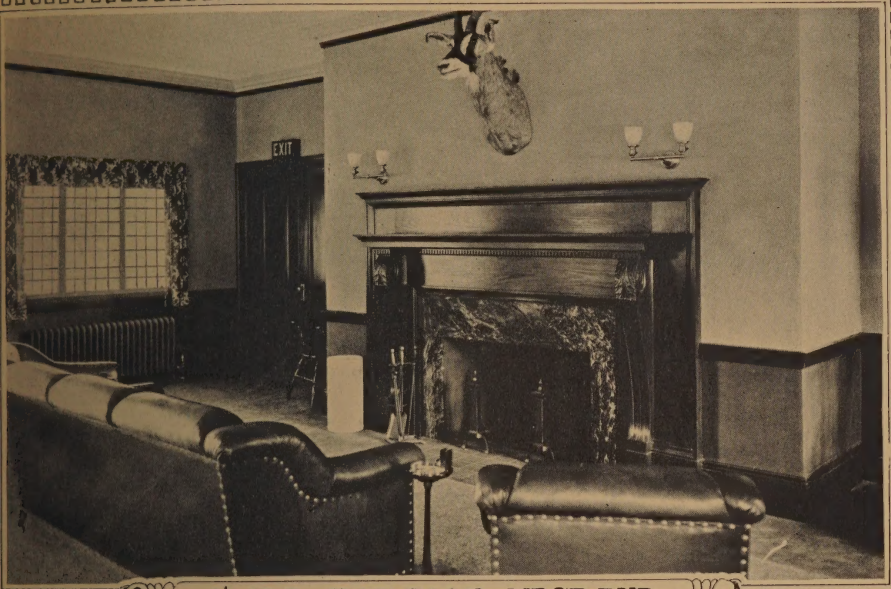


SHOWER BATHS

A FEW
COMMUNITY ATTRACTIONS

LADIES' SOCIAL ROOM

EAST END OF LADIES' ROOM



K. OF P. CLUB ROOM WEST END

K. OF P. CLUB ROOM EAST END

HOPEDALE COMMUNITY HOUSE